

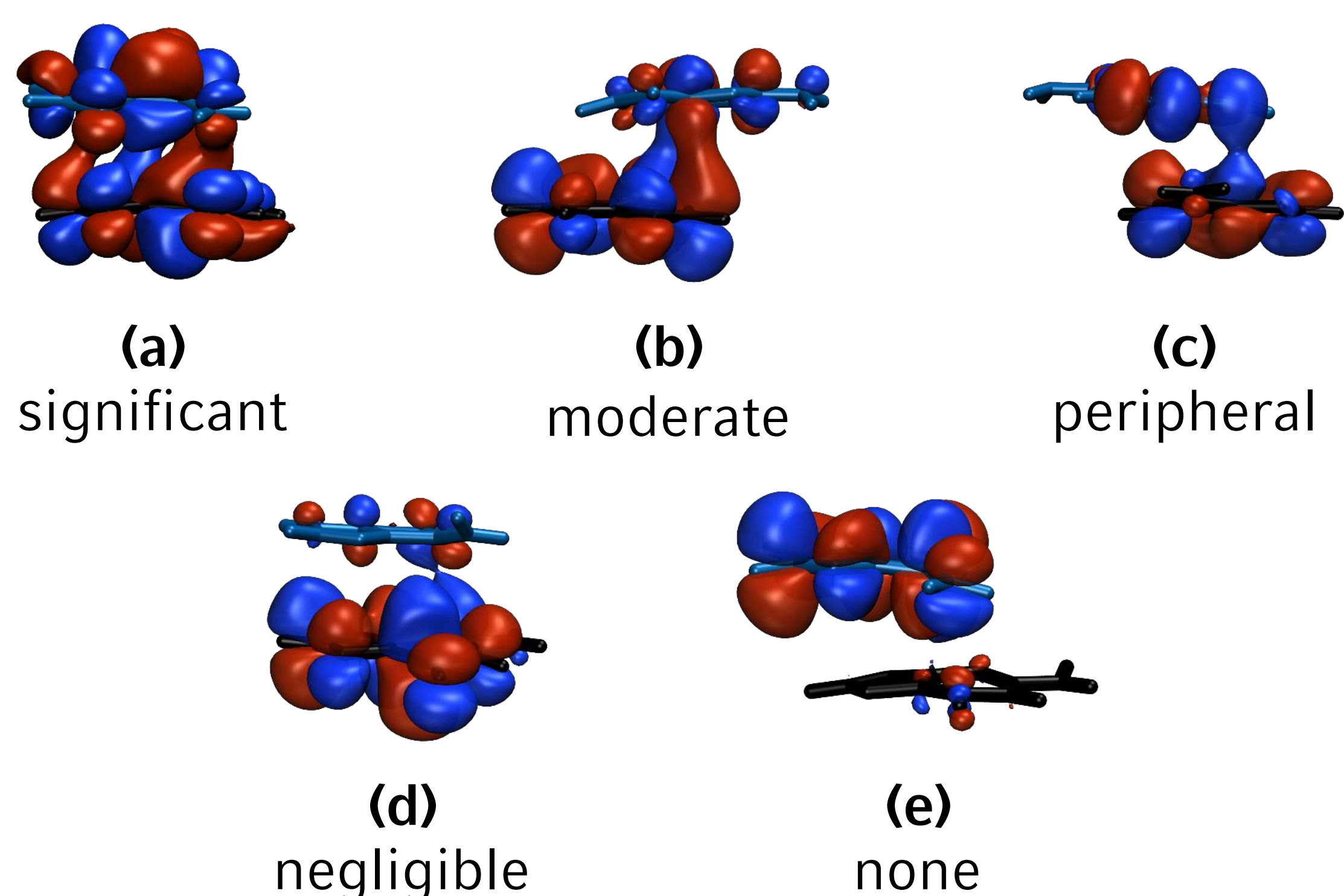
## ABSTRACT

- Specific DNA sequences promote self-repair of the cyclobutane pyrimidine dimer (CPD) photolesion<sup>[1]</sup> after UVB excitation (290nm)
- Theoretical investigations support photolyase-like repair mechanism

## EXPERIMENTAL BACKGROUND

- DNA sequence: 5'-GA-T=T-AG-3'
- Selective excitation at G, not at A, induces CPD self-repair
- Proposed mechanism<sup>[1]</sup>
  1. (GA)\* exciplex formation
  2. G→A electron transfer
  3. A<sup>-</sup>→T=T electron injection
  4. CPD ring opening reaction

## CLASSIFYING ORBITAL OVERLAP



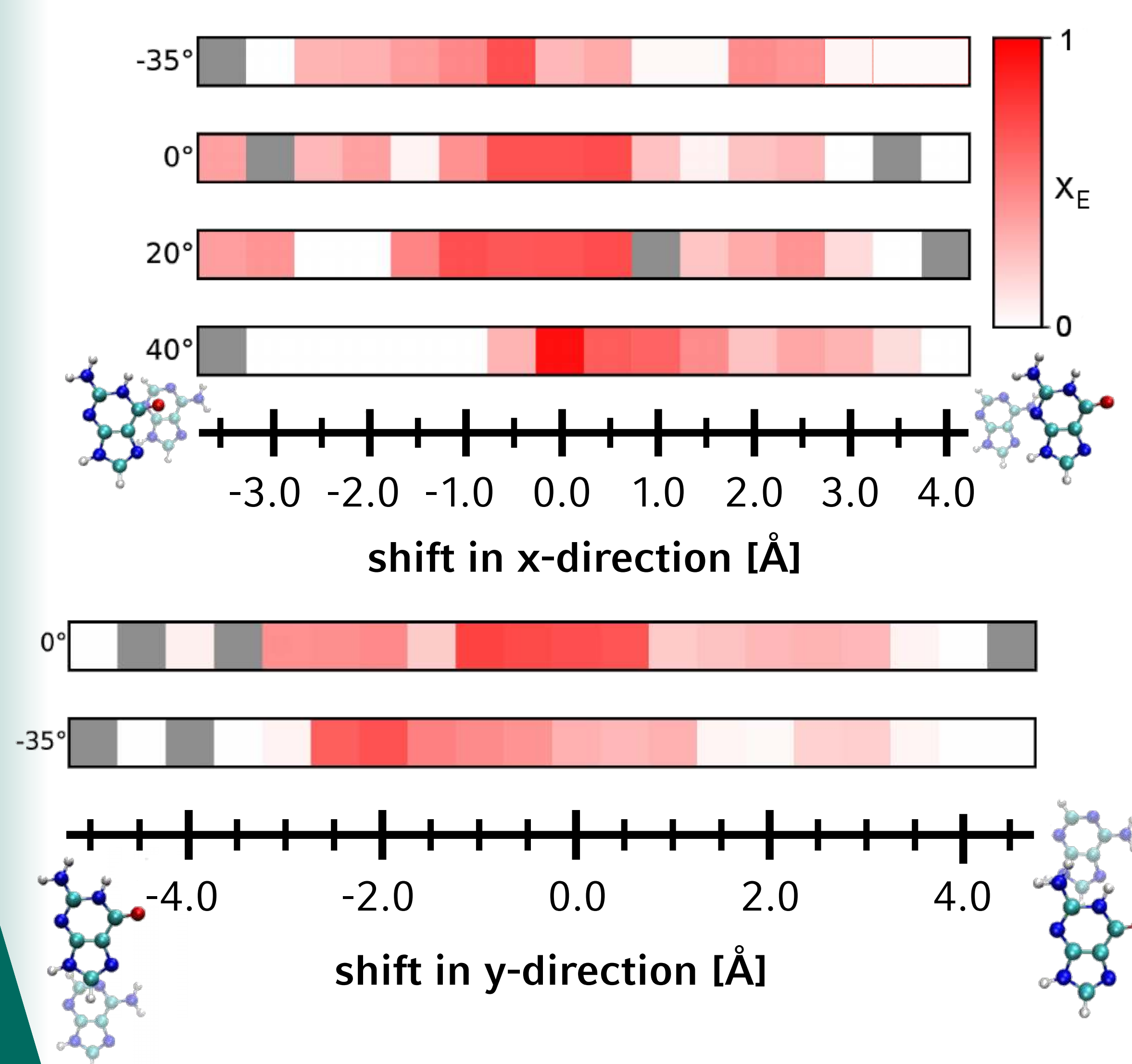
## Definition of Exciplex Strength $X_E$

- Exciplex → excitation into shared orbitals
- Excitation coefficients  $c$  from TD-DFT calculation
- State-specific:  $X_{E,n} = \frac{\sum_{ab} c_{a,b}}{\sum_{abcde} c_{a,b,c,d,e}}$
- Averaged over  $N$  states:  $X_E = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N X_{E,n}$  (here:  $N = 5$ )
- Takes values between 0 and 1

## STEP 1: (GA)\* EXCIPLEX FORMATION

### TD-DFT/ $\omega$ B97X-D/cc-pVDZ

- Conformational scans of isolated G-A system
- Heat map for  $X_E$  of different structures



## STEP 2: G→A CHARGE-TRANSFER

### CASSCF/cc-pVDZ

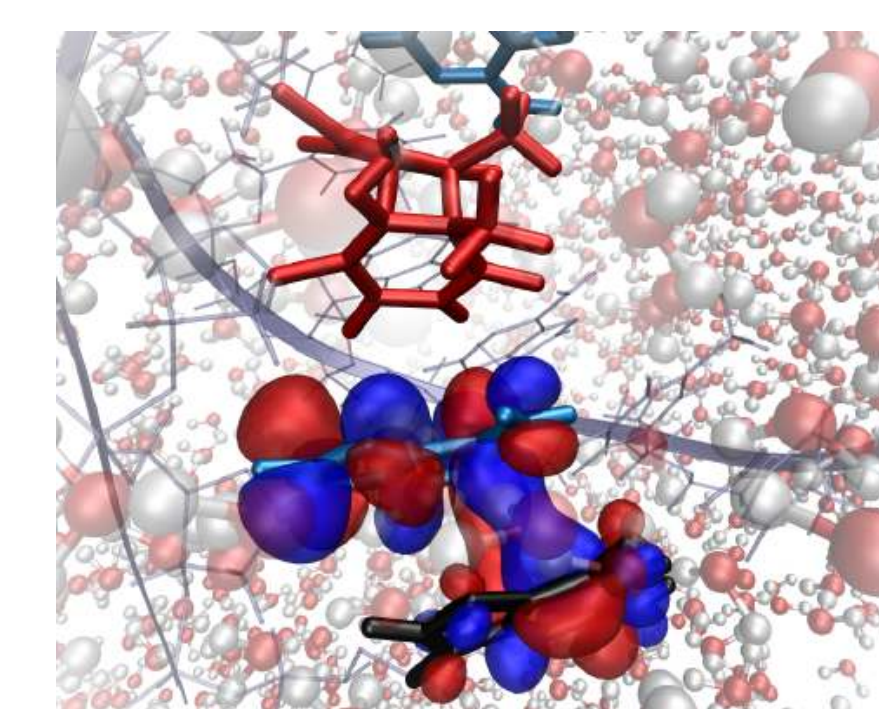
- Symmetric  $\pi\pi^*$  active spaces
- Orbital localization for easier interpretation
- Only G→A charge transfer in agreement with redox potentials<sup>[2]</sup> and experiment
- Excitation energies overestimated by 2–3eV (experiment: 4.28eV)

Excitation energies in eV and characters of excitations							
CAS	4,4	6,6	8,8	10,10	12,12	14,14	16,16
$S_0 \rightarrow S_1$	6.91 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	6.57 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	5.74 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	6.46 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	6.32 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	5.66 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	5.64 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$
$S_0 \rightarrow S_2$	7.27 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	6.62 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	6.60 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	7.09 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	7.08 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	7.11 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	6.19 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$
$S_0 \rightarrow S_3$	7.42 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	7.20 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	7.18 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	7.21 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	7.18 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_{G/A}^*$	7.21 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	7.00 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$
$S_0 \rightarrow S_4$	7.63 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	7.41 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	7.63 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	7.38 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	7.37 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	7.37 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	7.30 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$

## INCLUDING THE ENVIRONMENT

### QM(CASPT2)/MM//cc-pVDZ

- 5'-GA-T=T-AG-3' sequence in water
- Two representative conformations
- G and A in QM region
- Excitation energies in experimental range
- Steps 1 and 2 of the proposed mechanism theoretically validated



### Excitation energies in eV and characters of excitations

CAS	geometry 1		geometry 2	
	12,11	14,13	12,11	14,13
$S_0 \rightarrow S_1$	4.40 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	4.73 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	4.47 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	4.16 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$
$S_0 \rightarrow S_2$	4.93 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	5.00 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	5.49 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	5.03 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$
$S_0 \rightarrow S_3$	5.22 $\pi_G \rightarrow Ry_A^*$	5.59 $lp_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$	6.05 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	5.87 $\pi_A \rightarrow \pi_A^*$
$S_0 \rightarrow S_4$	5.67 $\pi_G \rightarrow Ry_A^*$	5.70 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	6.41 $\pi_G \rightarrow \pi_A^*$	6.02 $lp_G \rightarrow \pi_G^*$

## REFERENCES

- [1] D. B. Bucher, C. L. Kufner, A. Schlueter, T. Carell, W. Zinth, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **138**, 186 (2016).  
 [2] K. Lewis, K. Copeland, G. Hill, *Int. J. Quantum Chem.* **114**, 1678 (2014).  
 [3] R. Szabla, H. Kruse, P. Stadlbauer, J. Šponer, A. L. Sobolewski, *Chem. Sci.* **9**, 3131 (2018).